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L3 and virtual\$3	192

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DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L4 L3 and virtual\$3

192 L4

L3 L2 and 11

291 L3

L2 ((merg\$4 or combine or combining or mount\$4) same (director\$3 or hierarch\$6 or (data near1 structure)))

6748 L2

L1 ((distributed or plurality) with (file near1 system))

1739 L1

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L2: Entry 2 of 6

File: PGPB

Jun 19, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030115227
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030115227 A1

TITLE: Hierarchical file system and anti-tearing algorithm for a limited-resource computer such as a smart card

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 19, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Guthery, Scott B.	Newton	MA	US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 241746 [\[PALM\]](#)
DATE FILED: September 11, 2002

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

Application is a non-provisional-of-provisional application 60/322801, filed September 17, 2001,

INT-CL: [07] [G06 F 12/00](#)

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 707/205
US-CL-CURRENT: [707/205](#)

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 2

ABSTRACT:

A limited resource computer such as one based upon an integrated circuit card ("smart card") or embedded processor novelly employs a full hierarchical file system consistent with desktop and laptop computers, thereby enabling the full execution of application programs. This hierarchical file system contains both files and directories and is consistent with the following limited resource computer considerations: small code size for implementation; compact representation; robust to errors due to loss of power and/or master clock signal; fast access and retrieval; and being appropriate for memory-only storage. Along with doubly linking each of the memory blocks, the present invention also includes an "anti-tearing" algorithm for data consistency protection in case either power or the master clock signal is removed from the limited resource computer before a write operation is complete. The anti-tearing algorithm is operative to ensure that data residing in any object of the hierarchical file system is either in: (1) the state it was in before an atomic write operation was commenced with respect to such object; or (2) in the state it will be in after completion of the atomic write operation.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

h e b b g e e f c e b

e ge

[0001] This application is based on and claims the priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/322,801, filed Sep. 17, 2001 for "File System for Limited-Resource Computers."

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L2: Entry 4 of 6

File: USPT

Nov 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5832527 A

TITLE: File management system incorporating soft link data to access stored objects

Detailed Description Text (37):

The step S106 allocates a file management table entry identifier and a file management table entry to the file to be created in the same file system as the parent directory. Step S107 determines whether or not it is the creation of a symbolic link. If it is the creation of the symbolic link, the flow jumps to step S109, and if not, step S108 is carried out. The step S108 allocates data storage blocks to the file. The step S109 prepares the file management table entry. Step S110 adds a directory entry, i.e., a combination of the file system name, file management table entry identifier, and file name of the created file to the parent directory. The step S102 is carried out to end the file creation process.

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L2: Entry 5 of 6

File: USPT

Oct 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5822565 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for configuring a computer system

Detailed Description Text (19):

The organization of the categories may be reflected in the file naming convention and directory structure in many different ways, such as a hierarchical directory structure and a flat directory structure. Generally, a hierarchical directory structure comprises multiple levels of directories and subdirectories whose organization inherently represents a hierarchy or grouping. Opposing the hierarchical structure is the flat directory structure typically comprising one directory at a single level. Using a hierarchical directory structure, each directory may contain all files of a particular category further organized into multiple subdirectories, such as operating system specific files or platform specific files. A flat directory structure may also be used in which all files comprising a category include a predefined prefix string and are placed in a single directory. The flat directory structure generally embeds the file organization in the filename rather than in a hierarchical directory structure. For example, in a flat directory structure, a configuration file name for the Windows NT operating system begins with the prefix string "NT". Also, a configuration file name for "common" configuration files begins with the prefix string "!". Both the common and operating system specific configuration files are placed in a single directory in a flat directory structure organization. However, in a hierarchical directory structure, for example, a separate directory includes Windows NT operating system designated configuration files and another directory includes the common configuration files. Also, a combination of the flat and the hierarchical directory structures and file naming conventions may be used depending on the particular file system and its corresponding restrictions.

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L2: Entry 6 of 6

File: USPT

Jan 27, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5713009 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for configuring a computer system

Detailed Description Text (19):

The organization of the categories may be reflected in the file naming convention and directory structure in many different ways, such as a hierarchical directory structure and a flat directory structure. Generally, a hierarchical directory structure comprises multiple levels of directories and subdirectories whose organization inherently represents a hierarchy or grouping. Opposing the hierarchical structure is the flat directory structure typically comprising one directory at a single level. Using a hierarchical directory structure, each directory may contain all files of a particular category further organized into multiple subdirectories, such as operating system specific files or platform specific files. A flat directory structure may also be used in which all files comprising a category include a predefined prefix string and are placed in a single directory. The flat directory structure generally embeds the file organization in the filename rather than in a hierarchical directory structure. For example, in a flat directory structure, a configuration file name for the Windows NT operating system begins with the prefix string "NT". Also, a configuration file name for "common" configuration files begins with the prefix string "!". Both the common and operating system specific configuration files are placed in a single directory in a flat directory structure organization. However, in a hierarchical directory structure, for example, a separate directory includes Windows NT operating system designated configuration files and another directory includes the common configuration files. Also, a combination of the flat and the hierarchical directory structures and file naming conventions may be used depending on the particular file system and its corresponding restrictions.

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Term:	((merge near5 director\$ or combin\$ near5	
	director\$) same (file near system\$) same (sam\$2	
	or different\$))	

Display:	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Documents in Display Format:	<input type="text" value="-"/>	Starting with Number	<input type="text" value="1"/>
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	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L2</u>	((merge near5 director\$ or combin\$ near5 director\$) same (file near system\$) same (sam\$2 or different\$))	6	<u>L2</u>
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L1</u>	((merge near5 director\$ or combin\$ near5 director\$) same (file near system\$) same (sam\$2 or different\$))	12	<u>L1</u>

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